

ley over Fox Hill into the valley below; but the latter was not so easily to be disposed of. His guns swept the advancing enemy, who had not yet got a piece to aid them, and, hurrying up his battalions from the right at the double, he assembled a mass of infantry which he declares to have been superior in strength to that of the enemy to encounter them. A terrible fusillade was opened along the line, which for more than half an hour raged from end to end with something like ferocity, and the artillery on both sides coming into action, a good idea could be gained by the spectator of the real tumult of battle; indeed some idea of its disorder. Strange military formations cropped out in the smoke, battalions firing at each other in different directions, and movements of cavalry which would have involved their certain destruction, particularly, if it be not a bull, those which were sedentary. On the flanks, too, there appeared the two great masses of the opposing cavalry, and never, perhaps, did the Life Guards appear to greater advantage than as they wheeled round to form line, lighted by thousands of sparkling rays, and rested on the edge of the plateau ready to sweep down on Staveley's horse,—rested, indeed, too long, for it was much exposed to artillery fire. As Lysons and Prince Edward brought their brigades into action, Staveley intensified his resistance, and the two lines of infantry, rushing impetuously forward, began to blaze away at each other at the distance of thirty-eight or 40 yards in a most reprehensible but irrepressible manner. In vain the Duke of Cambridge and a host of umpires dashed in between the blazing lines and shouted. Their voices were drowned, their gestures perhaps regarded as encouragement to go on, and Volunteers and Regulars loaded and fired till they were literally black in the faces. At 2.30 it was a battle indeed. But the voice of reason and of the umpires prevailed at last. Staveley was ordered to retire. He had one brigade and a half against one brigade, and two batteries against none. He retired upon a second line of the ridges, and a charge was delivered about this time by the cavalry, the results of which differed in the opinion of most experienced arbitrators. From 2.35 to 2.50 the battle between Staveley and the brigades of Prince Edward and Lysons was waged with the most inveterate musketry, and each side proved it was very hard to beat, and would take very much killing. But Carey's attack was becoming developed in its full potency. Round away upon the left of Prince Edward's Brigade was heard the sound of musketry, where Maxwell was leading up his brigade to join in the movement to turn Staveley's right, and to cut off his retreat from the camp. Still Staveley fought on, although his right was partially enfiladed by the fire of the advancing battalions. He had been deceived, for he had been led to think Carey would come down in all his force on the point which Maxwell had now attacked when it was left almost bare of defenders. There were for ten or twelve minutes perfect hurricanes of musketry and cannon, and again cavalry and infantry came too near to be pleasant; but at 2.45 the trumpet sounded, and the Duke summoned his officers to the Ash Rifle Ranges to discuss the minutes of the days tactics. Carey was judged the victor, and as the Generals were engaged in their council of *Veomgericht*, the masses of the contending Armies were pouring down rejoicingly towards the familiar camps which lay at their feet and meeting together like parted streams to mingle as of yore, and prepare for the spectacle which ends a fort-

night of honest work and labour, creditable to them and serviceable to the country.

The following General Orders relative to the march-past have been issued from Headquarters:—

No. 1. Commands.—Major General Carey will reassume command of the 2nd Division to-morrow.

No. 2. Parades.—The Army Corps will parade to-morrow in the Long Valley; facing eastwards, as strong as possible. To be in position—the infantry by 11.15 a. m. the mounted corps by 11.30 a. m. The troops are to turn out in the same dress as worn in the field, except that the officers will not carry great coats, nor water bottles, nor haversacks. Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant G.C.B., will take command of the parade.

1st Line.—Infantry (including reserve forces) in double company columns. Each battalion is to be in eight companies. The ammunition cart and entrenching tool carts to be behind each battalion, and will march past behind them. The brigade water-carts and ambulances will march past behind them. The 1st Division will be on the right, the 2nd Division in the centre, the 3rd Division on the left.

2nd Line (100 yards in rear of 1st Line)—Royal Horse Artillery in columns of half batteries; cavalry in columns of squadrons, Royal Artillery in columns of half batteries; Royal Engineer train.

3rd Line—Army Service Corps.—The troops will march past in the following order: Royal Horse Artillery, Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineer train, Infantry, and Army Service Corps. After passing once, the Royal Engineer Train, Infantry, and Army Service Corps will go home. The infantry bands will be massed by divisions, and will play the Royal Salute, taking the time from the Senior Bandmaster of the centre Division. When His Royal Highness is riding down the line the bands will play by brigades, as also in marching past in company columns. To avoid disturbing the parade ground, no troops will be allowed to march over it. They will approach by the following routes, and enter the parade-ground by the rear of the alignment: All the mounted troops encamped north of the canal, by Norris Bridge. The infantry on Cove Common by Elmoor Bridge. The infantry from North Camp by Farnborough Wharf Bridge. The infantry from South Camp by the road south of Club House. The Royal Engineer Train and Army Service Corps by the road to north of Club House, and are not to cross the Farnborough Road till the infantry from the North Camp had passed. The infantry from Permanent Barracks, the artillery, and cavalry by South of Shelter Shed, Caesar's Camp Ranges, and by Burn's Plain. The staff of divisions and brigades will meet the Deputy-Adjutant-General at 10.30 a. m. in the Long Valley. The flag to indicate where His Royal Highness will receive the salute coming on the ground will be placed in Eelmoor Hill, opposite the centre of the line. The Royal Standard will be placed at the saluting point, on the high ground, in rear of which all spectators will be placed. The companies of the Army Service Corps which have taken part in the manoeuvres will, after the inspection, be formed in rear of the respective brigades to which they have been attached, in quarter distance column, and will march past as an escort to the transport wagons, in rear of their brigades.

No. 3 Chaplains.—With reference to Army Corps order No. 1, of the eighth instant, the Hon. F. O'Callaghan has been attached for duty to the 1st Division from the 11th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

No. 4. Control (Tin Boxes).—The tin boxes issued to the staff divisions, and brigades for office purposes, will be returned to the Deputy Controller's office, Q Lines, South Camp, on Saturday next.

No. 5. Organization.—General officers commanding divisions are requested to send to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, as soon as possible, a copy of all orders issued by them bearing on the organization, interior economy &c. during the manoeuvres which may be useful for future guidance.

By Command—

C. R. EGERTON,

Major-General, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* prints an interesting report on "the present condition of the naval establishment of the Empire," in which it claims public recognition for the excellent services of the Naval Department. Such progress as has been made during the last few months it considers almost unprecedented in history. The war harbour on the Jahde is assuming dimensions which cannot fail to command the admiration of every visitor. The port has been made accessible to vessels of the heaviest draught since December last, and there are now excellent docks capable of receiving the largest man-of-war. The naval station on the German Ocean, at Wilhelms-haven, has been complete for some months, including all its special corps, the torpedo detachment, the sea battalion, &c., and has absorbed the smaller provisional establishments at Geestemunde and Stralsund. The harbour at Ellerbeck, near Kiel, is not yet completed, but is making rapid progress under the hands of a numerous staff of workmen. The fortification works at the various ports have been pushed on with "an energy that it will be difficult to equal." Wilhelms-haven has turned out a new ironclad advice-ship, *Lorely*, to be soon followed by the ironclad frigate, *Great Elector*, one of the largest vessels of the German Navy. A ship of the same size and design, *Frederick the Great*, is in construction at Ellerbeck, and a third is being built by a private company at Stettin. The engines for these vessels are to be constructed by German makers. The corvette *Ariadne*, and the advice-ships *Albatross* and *Nautilus*, are all completed at Dantzig; second corvette of the *Ariadne* class *Louise* is in a less advanced stage of construction, and orders have been given for two others, and also for more gunboats. To this catalogue of new vessels must be added the two ironclads given in order to Messrs. Samuda. The only branch of the Service which has suffered by the war is the naval education and training, but the authorities are doing their best to make up for lost time. Two vessels named by the cadets are crossing the Atlantic, and two training brigs with sailor-boys on board are cruising in the Portuguese and Spanish waters, while the gunners and engineers are practising on separate vessels at Kiel.—*Broad Arrow*.

HEAVY GUNS FOR MALTA.—Some very heavy guns of the latest pattern have recently been shipped for Malta; and there are now in course of delivery by the Parkgate Iron Company, Rotherham, Yorkshire, some immense iron embrasures marked "Fort Ricasoli, Malta." These new-fashioned "portholes" are cast hollow, and will be filled with iron concrete either before or after they are mounted on the fortifications. They are ten feet high, twenty feet in length, and about three feet in thickness.—*Broad Arrow*.